

tion on the subject goes, we believe they have hitherto made very little progress, and that it will be some time before they will be enabled to make any payments on account of outstanding claims against them. They look forward to the realization of the forthcoming cotton crop, which may enable their American debtors to place funds in their hands wherewith they can satisfy their creditors. In the meantime a considerable amount of their acceptances have been provided for by the parties for whose account they were drawn, and this, of course reduces their liabilities to that extent.

There was not much done in Exchanges yesterday, the amount of bills offering being small except on Paris, upon which place an influential house offered to draw largely, and at a higher rate of exchange. 3 months' date was sold at 25 77 1-2 to 25 82 1-2; for Hamburg there was a great demand at a reduction of half a shilling, 3 months' date 13 12 1-3 to 1-4; Amsterdam was also lower and in great request, three months' date being quoted 124 to 4 1-4.

The amount of Cotton sold in Liverpool yesterday was 5,000 bags making the total for the week 47,000 bags, of which 12,000 were bought on speculation; prices have advanced 1-8 to 1-4 during the week. There is very little doing in the Stock Exchange to-day. Consols are stationary at 91 5-8 to 3-4 for Money; and 91 7-8 to 92 for October Account, New 3 1-2 per Cents. 99 1-2 to 5-8; and Exchequer Bills, 47 to 49 prem.

LATER STILL.—The Packet Ship Pennsylvania, Captain Smith, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of August, arrived at one o'clock this morning, bringing us our full files of Liverpool papers to that date; London files to the 23d, and Lloyd's List to the 23d. We make such extracts as the lateness of the hour permits, of course necessarily limited. The Liverpool Cotton market remained firm at previous quotations but with no advance in price.

Form the London Morning Post Aug. 23. It appears certain that Don Carlos has left the mountains about Cantavieja, and marched towards Madrid, most probably by Guenca. The Monitor of Monday has the following telegraphic despatches: "Narbonne, Aug. 29. 5 A. M.

"On the 14th it was known at Valencia that the Pretender had passed through Alfambra, moving upon Madrid. Oraa occupied Rubielos de Mora and Teruel, not having been able to prevent the insurgents under Sanz, and Tallada from joining Don Carlos, with an immense convoy. Madrid, August 13th.—Nothing of any importance has occurred here since I wrote yesterday. The Queen's troops continue at Los Rozas, covering the road from the Escorial to Madrid.

On arriving in the city last night, Espartero was introduced to the Queen by Senor Calatrava. He was warmly greeted by the people as he proceeded to the palace. This evening at five o'clock the infantry who have come with him are to enter Madrid and appear before the palace. He is, I understand, to proceed immediately, with all the forces in the neighborhood of Madrid, in pursuit of the factious expedition. In three days the voluntary enlistment mentioned in my former letters has produced a body of 2,323 men, who are in progress of being drilled and equipped for service. The greatest spirit and enthusiasm prevails among the people.

The only official account published in the Gazette of to-day is a short notice from Mendez Vigo, dated the 12th, from Los Rozas, in which he states that the rebels have retired to the Fonda de la Trinidad, having abandoned Torre Lodones, after plundering the villages of all the property it contained. The Queen, Inspector General, and corporation, have severally addressed the National Guards on the firmness and fidelity displayed by them on this trying occasion.

The following letter addressed to the Editor is from a source entitled to full confidence. We hope it will be copied into Southern papers generally, with a view of arresting the thief or thieves.

Lumberton, N. C. 20th Sept. 1837.

DEAR SIR:—It may be well that you should put the public on their guard against an attempt which may probably be made to sell, in your State a free colored (or mulatto) boy named James Fields, about seven years of age, who was taken from the vicinity of this place on Friday last by Elias Biggs of Marion C. H. The mother of the child resides near this place and had committed the boy to the care of Charles Key, who sold him to Biggs. It has been reported here that Biggs was seen on his way to Marion with the boy and that he declared it to be his intention to send the boy by one Gasque and sell him.

Yours truly,

A THING THAT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN.—The Beech tree observes the Southern Religious Telegraph, is said to be a non-conductor of lightning. So notorious is this fact, that the Indians, whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder-storm leave their pursuits and take refuge under the nearest beech tree. In Tennessee the people consider it a complete protection. Dr. Becton, in a letter to Dr. Mitchell states that the beech-tree is never known to be struck by atmospheric electricity, while other trees are often shattered into splinters. May not a knowledge of this fact afford protection to many when exposed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1837.

In the Senate, to-day, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, many of whom were members of the House and officers of the Government, Mr. Calhoun made his speech on the Currency, and presented his views and his plan for the future regulation of the Treasury. He spoke about two hours, and was listened to with great attention. He concluded by offering an amendment to the Bill for the issue of Treasury Notes—providing that until the 1st January 1838, three fourths of the public dues shall be received in notes of specie paying banks; after the next year, one half; and after the next year one fourth; and after the next year, that all dues shall be collected in gold and silver or in Treasury Notes, or Drafts, or such kind of funds excluding Bank Notes, as may be designated by law; providing also that the Treasury Notes issued shall not bear interest. He also declared in favor of such a re-organization of the Treasury as will divorce it from all banks.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of Petitions, most of which were Anti-Texasian, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the Senate Bill for adjusting the claims of the U. S. upon the late Deposit Banks—also, a Bill for the Deposit of Merchandise in the Public Stores—also, a Bill to revoke the charters of the District Banks in certain cases—also, upon leave, a Bill appropriating 300,000 dollars for the suppression of Indian Hostilities in Florida—all of which were twice read and committed.

Upon the adoption of various resolutions calling for information,

Mr. James Garland offered a project as a substitute reported from the Committee on Finance. [This which was ordered to be printed for the information of the House. This Bill proposes the reception in payment of public dues, of the notes of specie-paying banks, and the employment of such banks as depositories of the Government, under certain restrictions.]

The House took up in Committee of the Whole, the Senate Bill, for the postponement of the 4th instalment of the funds directed by the 13th section of the Deposit Act to be deposited with the States.

Mr. Dawson, of Ga., moved its postponement for the present, until further information could be procured.

Mr. Cambreleng earnestly opposed the postponement, and went into a statement of the condition of the Treasury, as it will be on the 1st of October, to show that the whole amount of available and unavailable funds in the Treasury at that time, will be less than two millions. Under these circumstances the Government could not make a deposit of nine millions with the States.

Mr. Dawson replied and urged that these funds which were unavailable to the Government, would be available, beneficial, and acceptable to the several States. Georgia, he said, would gladly take for her share, the notes of those pet Banks in Georgia, which were refused by the Government.

After some further conversation, the Committee rose, in order to receive some further information to-morrow.

September 19.

To-day, Mr. Rives introduced his bill, pursuant to the notice he gave yesterday, to designate the funds in which the revenue shall be receivable. It only varies from his proposition of last session, by providing that the notes of no banks which have suspended, or may suspend specie payments, and shall not resume before a day specified, shall be received in payment of revenue. Mr. Rives spoke about two hours and a quarter. He advocated the deposits of public money in the State banks as the only republican and legitimate mode, and deprecated the Sub-Treasury system as dangerous to the country. In France, this system employed 100,000 individuals; and in this country it would be like the grain of mustard springing up, and overshadowing the country with its branches, in which the birds of the air, he would not say birds of prey, would find shelter. He considered that a Treasury system established in this country would lead to a Treasury Bank, and this would induce the people to rise in their strength, and demand a National Bank, in preference. He attributed the present evil to a fictitious importation of gold and silver which, finding the channels of circulation filled with small notes, was forced into the banks; and that the banks taking advantage of this influx, issued three dollars in paper for every specie dollar which came in, and thus glutted the country; and another cause he discovered in the continuance of the specie circular, which, if wise as a transient measure, was certainly most unwise and injurious when adopted as a part of our permanent policy. He justified the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank—condemned that institution, but thought, that unless the State Banks could perform the duty of fiscal agents, a new United States Bank would be required. Disclaiming any personal or pecuniary interest in any bank—owing nothing to any—owning no shares in any, and having no friend who held any considerable interest in any, he called on the Senate and the country to credit the purity of his motives. He invoked gentlemen who desired a gold currency to unite with him, to get that currency for all sums under twenty

dollars, before they went any further. He thought there was common ground in this bill on which all might stand, and carry out their patriotic views.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton laid on the table statements made out by the Treasury, of the exports and imports of specie, and the amount of the coinage, which were ordered to be printed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate communications from the War Department, on the subject of fire-arms, and in examination of Major Charles Kennedy.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue has been under consideration. Mr. Bell has been speaking at great length as to the condition of the country, and the causes of the present distress. It is the opinion of some members that the House will get through the bill this afternoon.

Commercial Courier.

CAMDEN, S. C. SEPTEMBER 30, 1837.

"A STUDENT" was received too late for this week. It shall appear in our next.

Saturday next is return day for this District.

The Rev. C. M. BREAKER, who has recently accepted of the Pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in this place, is expected will enter upon the duties of his office in a few weeks.

A private letter received from Charleston by a gentleman of this place, informs us that the Planter and Mechanic's Bank was, a few days ago rumored to have been robbed of the sum of 20,000 dollars by a negro employed as sweeper of said Bank.

The New York Gazette of the 20th inst. says that 1000 enterprising young men have already sailed for Mobile, New Orleans and Texas, and a dozen more ships are nearly ready to sail with as many more steerage passengers to the same ports. The Brig Marshal sailed yesterday with 100 sturdy Irishmen for Tampa Bay, where they are to be employed in the United States service, as wagoners, &c. in the Florida War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The House went into the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Wix for the appointment of a select committee by ballot to enquire into the causes of the delays, failures and expenditures of the Florida War.

Mr. BELL in support of the above, observed that he repudiated the idea of a party committee of investigation; it being demanded by the country, and not by a party, was the reason why the Chair ought to be relieved from that duty, as usage would oblige him to organize it on party grounds. Were the selection left to me said Mr. BELL, I would select men of both parties, in reference to their habits of investigation, and their standing before the country. It was an anomaly in the history of modern times, and in the 19th century, that a war should be waged for four campaigns, costing twenty millions of dollars, without a single authentic communication from the government in relation to its origin and progress.

The House took up the bill for the postponement of the 4th instalment, and Messrs. Sibly of N. Y., and Sheppard of N. C., spoke against the bill, and Mr. Henry of Ga. in its support.

Mr. Benton in speaking Mr. Calhoun's amendment, says, if it is adopted the bill is killed.

SEPT. 23.

Remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, were presented by the members from New York and New England—mostly from "Female Citizens."

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the origin of the Florida War.

Two motions were pending, one to strike out "by ballot," and the other to refer the inquiry to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wise rose, and after eulogising himself and his friend, Mr. FAYTON said he was induced to make these remarks by the general declaration yesterday made by the gentleman from Mississippi, in regard to his friend, Mr. Peyton, and himself. He (Mr. Gholson) said, the scenes enacted in the Committee room were disgraceful to the House and the country. I, said Mr. Wise, agree to the truth of the remark. These scenes were disgraceful, for they exhibited a determination on the part of the friends of power, to cover up and hide from public view all the corruptions of the Executive. There were some who, even before investigation, levelled their attacks upon him. He did agree that these scenes were disgraceful, but not to him and those on the Committee who acted with him. Out of the six on the majority of that Committee only two have been sent back—two have fallen before popular indignation. He did not take the remarks to himself and his colleague, Mr. Bailie Peyton; but if they were intended—he would say to him who made them, that in his foul throat he lies.

Mr. Gholson, in the course of his reply said, he did not apply the remarks to an absent man, (Mr. Peyton) but the gentleman from Virginia might, if he pleased, apply them to himself, in all their length and breadth. There were the remarks, and the gentleman could use them as he pleased. The charge of the gentleman against new States, he could view in no other light than as an insult to the people whom he represented, &c. &c.

(The deepest sensation prevailed in the House, while these remarks were made.)

The following is from the statement of Mr. Wood, published in 1750, relative to Platina, the

use of which as a coin in addition to gold and silver has lately been suggested by some of the northern papers.

"Platina is found in South America, St. Domingo, Spain, throughout the Uralian Mountains in Siberia, and many different parts of Russia, and recently it has been discovered in several places in the United States. It is the heaviest body yet known its density 21, while gold is 19, and silver 10. In its pure state it is very soft, so as easily to be impressed with the finger nail, but a very small portion of alloy mixed with it renders it sufficiently hard for the purpose of coining. It is as malleable as gold or silver, and very ductile and lammable. It possesses great elasticity, and is susceptible and easily receives a very high polish. It resists exposure to the weather much better than gold or silver and its durability is superior to any other substance known; use and exposure produce little or no change in it. Its equivalent in value compared with gold, is as 98 to 300, ranging in number between gold and silver, and being about one-third as valuable as gold, and about five times as valuable as silver. Platina is a metal that is impossible to counterfeit, and is, therefore, peculiarly adapted for coinage; and it really seems to have been designed by nature to fill up the vacancy between gold and silver as a coin. If this valuable metal should be found in this country, in sufficient quantity, we have little doubt, but, as some day it will be introduced into our metallic currency."

Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, September 30, 1837.

Cotton,	7 a 10
Corn, per bushel,	1 a 1 12
Flour, country, per barrel,	8 a 8 25
" Northern, do	00 00
Rice,	3 a 3 50
Sugar, per lb.	c9 a 12 50
Coffee,	14 a 16
Bacon,	12 1-2 a 15
Mackerel,	\$14 a 14 00
Salt, per sack,	\$3 a 3 50
Fodder, per cwt.	75 a \$1
Whiskey,	62 a 65
Chickens,	18 a 20
Eggs,	18 a 20
Butter,	8 a 10
Beef,	22 a 24
Bagging, Hemp	19 a 21
" Tow,	12 a 16
Pale Rope	31 a 37
Twine,	40 a 44
Spermaceti Candles,	10 a 12
Tallow	10 a 12
Brown Shirting,	10 a 12
Black	10 a 12
Calicoes, Blue and Fancy,	13 a 16
" Stripes Indigo Blue,	18 a 25
Tickings,	8 a 10
Gun-powder, per keg,	10 a 12
Lead and Shot,	50
Molasses, N. O.	4 a 4 50
" Havana and Sweet,	4 a 4 00
Porter, London, per doz.	4 a 4 00
Raisins, Malaga Bunch,	75
Tobacco, Leafwich,	12 a 16
" Common,	4 a 4 00
Maderia, (best) per gal.	2 a 2 00
" Sicily,	3 a 3 00
Sherry,	1 a 1 50
Teneriffe,	25 a 1
Sweet Malaga, per gal.	15 a 18 00
Champagne, per doz.	

The Prices Current will be corrected weekly for this month, by Mr. Wm. J. Gerald.

REMARKS.

COTTON—continues to come in, and meets with ready sale at from 7 to 10 cents.

CORN.—This article is scarce and in demand. We quote \$1 00 a \$1 12, out of the wagons.

Flour.—Country.—This article has advanced in price considerably since our last. We now quote from the wagons \$8 a 8 25; very scarce and in demand.

BACON.—We quote this article from the wagons at 12 a 14c per pound. Hams are scarce, and in demand.

LARD.—This article ranges from 10 to 12 1-2 cts. per lb.

WM. KENNEDY BARCLAY, Portrait Painter.

HAS arrived in Camden, and has taken rooms over Mr. Alex. Young's store, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders he may be favored with.

Specimens of his Painting can be seen at Mr. Young's Sept. 30 22 4

FULTON, S. C.

JOCKY CLUB RACES.

THE above Races will commence on the 17th of October.

The day previous to the regular races, a Colt stake will be run, free for all 3 year olds, three or more to make a race—play or pay.

Sept. 30 22 1 J. P. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.—By permission of the Court of Ordinary for Kershaw Dist., will be sold before the Court House door in Camden, on Monday the 6th Novr. ensuing, the following property belonging to the Estate of the late David Scott, dec'd. viz:

A negro woman about 45 years of age, and a girl of 10, together with the goods and chattles belonging to said estate.

Terms of sale, a credit of six months, with note and approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

Sept. 30 22 tds H. HOLLEYMAN, Adm'r.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election for Tax Collector for Kershaw District, will be held on the second Monday of October next, and the day following. The polls will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.—and from 3 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. on each day.

The Managers at the different Boxes are requested to attend on each day of the election, at their respective Boxes, and to meet in Camden on the day following to count the votes and declare the election.

E. W. BONNEY, JAMES R. McKAIN, Managers for Town of Camden.

Sept. 30 22 2t

Camden Debating Club.

THE meetings of the Camden Debating Club will commence again on the first Thursday in October next.

Sept. 30 22 1t FRANCIS L. ZEMP, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—The house and lot on the South West corner of DeKalb and Market streets.

Terms Cash. Apply to H. R. COOK. Sept. 30 22 3t

BOOTS AND SHOES.



At the store heretofore occupied by J. Bishop & Co., the subscriber has opened a large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, which were selected particularly for the retail trade from the most approved manufacturers—to wit.

Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots.
" " Waterproof
" " Stout (all sewed)
" " " " pegged
" " " " fine
" " " " Bootees
" " " " Stout
" " " " Fine Shoes and Pumps
" " " " India Rubber over-shoes
Ladies French and Morocco Slippers
" " " " Garter Boots
" " " " Black and White Sattin Slippers
" " " " New style over shoes
" " " " " Rubber
" " " " Buckskin and Velvet
" " " " Seal Slippers and walking shoes
Misses Seal and Prunella walking
" " " " Slippers
" " " " Leather Boots and Shoes
" " " " New style Rubber
Boys Fine and stout Boots
" " " " " Bootees
" " " " " Shoes
" " " " " Dancing Pumps
Childrens black and colored Prunella Boots
" " " " " Shoes
" " " " " Seal and Morocco Boots and
" " " " " Leather Boots and Shoes.

A large stock of Mens stout shoes and brogans suitable for plantations, and

6000

Pairs of Negro shoes, Camden make, superior to any others in the district.

ALSO
Northern and Southern Sole leather, Upper leather, French and Northern Calf skins, Lining and Binding skins, various colored Morocco skins for Coach trimming.
Shoe knives, pinners, kit files, punches, awl blades and hells, b-o webbing, heel ball, shoe tacks, bristles spangles, peg cutters, sand stones, jiggers, shoulder sticks, shoe lasts and all other articles generally in use with shoemakers—also every description of imported shoe thread, shoe blacking and varnish.
GEO. ALDEN.
Sept. 30 22 1t

NOTICE.—The subscriber wishes to move to the West, offers his plantation on which he now resides, for sale on the 25th day of October, containing about four hundred and sixty acres, there is about two hundred cleared, and about eighty acres fresh land.
A good dwelling house, barn, stables, gin-house and screw, plantation tools and stock of all kinds, corn and fodder. Terms made known on the day of sale.
Sept. 30 22 1t JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

NOTICE.—As the business of J. Bishop & Co. must be brought to a close, the subscriber will be obliged to place all demands in suit that remain unsettled at return day.

Sept. 30 22 1t A. BURR.

BANK BUSINESS.—A. Burr will attend to agency business in either of the Banks, and refers to W. H. Bowen, Esq. Bishopville, John Ramsay, Esq. Sumterville. Sept. 30 22 1t

BELL AIR, S. C.

Lancaster Dist. Sept. 18, 1837.

DAVID HAGINS tolls before me, Edmund Williams, Justice of the Peace, for said Dist. this day one bay horse, about fifteen hands high, 8 of 9 years old, hind pastures white, a small slip on the nose, and some saddle marks. Said horse will be sold as an estray, if not applied for by the owner.

EDMUND WILLIAMS, J. P.
Sept. 30 22 1t

Charleston Insurance & Trust Company, CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.

THE second instalment of thirty dollars per share in the capital stock of this Company, is payable at their office in Charleston, No 22 Broad-st., in specie or current Bank bills of this city, on the second Monday (the 9th) of October next.

A failure to pay at the time specified, will incur a forfeiture of the former instalment. By order of the Board of Directors. T. STREET, Pres't.
Sept. 30 22 2t

A CARD.—The subscribers having opened a Taylor and Drapers business 2 doors South of Holleman & Gass' store, on Main-street, beg leave to tender their services to the citizens of Camden and its vicinity, in cutting and making up cloth in the latest and most fashionable styles. They will receive the New York and Philadelphia fashions quarterly.

They will execute all orders that may be entrusted to their care, with neatness and despatch—and hope by close and unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

SEVERNS & SMITH.
Camden, S. C. Sept. 22 21t

A CARD.—The undersigned having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile business, would respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, a share of patronage.

They intend keeping a full assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, of the latest fashions: ALSO
Groceries of the choicest kind, all of which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

R. L. WILSON, J. L. JONES.
Camden, Aug. 30, 1837. 18 1t

TRAILORING.—The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into copartnership in carrying on the Tailoring business, and by close attention and a disposition to please, will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage.

M. DONALD & BRASINGTON.
May 1, 1837. M 20, 1t

Capital Prize \$40,000

150 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Class 6 for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct. 21.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 40,000

1 " 10,000

1 " 4,000

1 " 3,000

1 " 1,940

5 " 1,500

5 " 1,200

150 " 1,000

&c. &c.

Tickets 10 dollars.

To be had at Manager's Office, 26, Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

PLANTERS.—A prime lot of Negro Shoes, very superior, manufactured at Society Hill, Darlington District, by Sylvester Munger.

May be seen at the store of R. L. WILSON.
Aug. 10 16 1t